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a first support portion having an arcuate outer surface connecting said first beam portion to said periphery of said optic;

a generally arcuate second beam portion extending from said second end of said tissue contact portion toward said optic and substantially mirroring the arc of said first beam portion;

a second support portion having an arcuate outer surface connecting said second beam portion to said periphery of said optic at a point spaced circumferentially apart from the point where said first support portion is attached to said periphery of said optic;

the curvature of said arcuate outer perimeter of said haptics on said support portions and said beam portions being the same;

the curvature of said arcuate outer perimeter of said haptics on said tissue contact portion being substantially less than the curvature of said beam portions;

each of said haptics having a generally arcuate inner perimeter defining said fenestration and including:

a compound curvature including a first radius of curvature of said tissue contact portion equal to the curvature of the outer perimeter of said haptic tissue contact portion and defining a

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constant thickness dimension across said tissue contact portion in a direction measured in the plane of said fenestration;

the curvature of said inner perimeter of said haptic beam portions being equal to one another and being substantially the same as the curvature of the outer perimeter of said haptic beam portions but aligned so that the dimension across the beam portion measured in the plane of the fenestration increases as one proceeds in a direction from the tissue contact portion towards the optic;

the curvature of said inner perimeter of said haptic support portions being equal to one another and being very much smaller than that of the radius of curvature of said tissue contact portion and smoothly blending between said beam portion and said optic.

6. The intraocular lens of claim 1 wherein said haptics both extend from said optic in the same plane, said plane being substantially perpendicular to the optical axis of said optic.

7. The intraocular lens of claim 1 wherein each of said haptics extends at an angle with respect to a plane perpendicular to the optical axis.

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